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THEY JUMP ON JENKINS signed by the judge with that intent, the language of the order and the committant

Boatner and Colleagues Show Up the Federal Judge's Methods.

WRONG FROM THE START

The Majority Report of the Committee of Investigation Says Some Pretty Severe Things Upon This Question-

WASHINGTON, May 4.-Representative Boatner, chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the Northern Pacific decisions of Judge Jenkins, to-day submitted to the full judiciary committee the majority report of the special committee. The report says the order of the court reducing the wages and prohibiting the employes from quitting work were a gross abuse of the power of the court; were supported by neither reason nor

of the judge and were therefore void. The second or supplementary writ was more reprehensible than the first, because the judge was advised before he rendered it of the exact object and purpose sought to be accomplished.

authority; were beyond the jurisdiction

The report continues: "The conclusion of the judge that the employes of the Northern Pacific Railroad company might be forced by him by writs of injunction to protect that company from loss and the public from inconvenience by remaining in its service at rates to which they did not give assent, is one in which we cannot concur, and which, in our judgment, is supported by none of the decisions which he cites. Your committeemen find nothing in the testimony, nor do they see any corrupt intention on the part of the judge who rendered these orders. It is alleged it is possible he is sincere in these convictions, and that he properly exercised the equity jurisdiction of the court to prevent loss and damages which would have re-sulted from an unlawful strike against the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

"This view of the case prevents us from recommending any proceeding looking to impeachment. But in order that there may be no further excuse for a rendi-tion of such orders and decrees, and that the courts of equity of the United States may not be deceived as to the extent of their powers of enforcing contracts for personal services by legal process, and recommend the enactment of a statute which shall prevent them do-

"We also feel constrained to call attention to the abuses which have grown up under the powers assumed by the judges of the United States to appoint receivers for the railroad corporations. These orders, being rendered in court, in proceedings instituted nominally for the purpose of effecting forcelosures, but really for the purpose of averting the pursuit of creditors and the enforcement of lawful obligations, are considered as interloculary and not subject to appeal. If, however, an appeal is granted, it does not have the effect of suspending the execution of the decree and the road passes into the hands of receivers, who operate it at least pending the appeal and this action of the judge is entirely independent and beyond control by the owners and creditors of the property. The power exercised by the courts through the receivers are purely of their own creation, the result of a judicial construction not ascertained or limited by statute, and therefore dangerous. Your committee is of the opinion the cases for which a receivership may be ordered in the courts of the United States should be declared by statute. The anamoly has been presented for years of great railway corporations being operated and the business of common carriers carried on by the United States through the judicial lines of the government and of judges possessing at once the powers pertaining to other judicial officers and combining with this power that of president and the director of the corporation united in one and the same person.

"Your committee is also of the opinion the power asserted by the judges of United States courts to punish for contempt is dangerous and should be limited by law."

The report was discussed for two hours, but no action was taken by the full committee. The report was made a special order for the full committee next Tues

Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, the republican member of the committee, dissents from the majority report on the ground that it is an attempt to make a judicial ruling, but he has not yet submitted his minority report.

After reciting the well known facts and circumstances leading up to the two orders of injunction by Judge Jenkins, the majority report proceeds as follows: "Notwithstanding the suggestion by the employes that they desired to confer, the orders were immediately obtained without waiting the results of the conference or being in the possession of any definite information of the intention of the employes with respect to the schedules upon which they solicited a conference. The original order was received on December 19 and had a two-fold aspect. It reduced the existing wages and enjoined and prohibited those who were to receive them, if they remained in the service of the company, from quitting the service with or without notice; it crippled the property and injured the operations of the road. On being advised that if so ordered or advised by the officers of the company asked for and the judge granted a second order of injunction Dec. 23. The object of this was to insure to the company the compulsory services of the operatives then in its employ; because, under the first order of injunction, the men could not quit without being guilty of contempt and would not do so unless ordered by the officers of their several organizations, and if these officers were prohibited from advising a strike it was perfectly evident the officers so enjoined could not discharge this function of their office and the men could not quit when prohibited from so doing by the the court and not authorized to do so by the organization by whose rules and regulations they were governed. This was the object sought to be obtained; that the or- to Victor, seven miles, where they went

circumstances left no room for doubt. "Your committee has no hesitation in

declaring that the orders rendered were a gross abuse of the power of the court; were supported by neither reason nor authority; were beyond the jurisdiction of the judge and were therefore void.

"The second or supplementary writ was more reprehensible that the first. There was no suggestion in either of these let ters of any fear of illegal acts, but the fear from suspense of traffic, of an attending damage to the road and incon venience to the public were the sole reasons for the action which the judge took. Your committee also finds that no measures looking to a strike had been inaugurgted, nor does any seem to have been in contemplation, nor does it appear that any persons named or referred to in the writ of injunction have remained in the service of the company against their will. It does appear, however, that while they regarded the writs as void, they believed so long as it was in force they were bound to obey it under the penalty of punishment for contempt if they violated it and this consideration might have been more effective than they were aware of in inducing them to remain in the service of

"If the employes have a lawful right to combine in a strike for the purpose of foreing compliance with their demands or securing the highest wages and the best terms possible, that right cannot be reme died by the fact that its exercise is levied on the interests of others. Its principle applies, of course, only to those strikes which exist in the withdrawal from the service by concerted combination. Should violence be done to the person or property of the employer by those who have combined against him; if others would supply the service which the strikers have abandoned and are prevented from doing so by violence, intimidation, threats or other unlawful means, these acts are not only unlawful, but in most instances would constitute violations of the criminal laws and be punishable as such."

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. It Took Up Most of the Time in the

House Yesterday. WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Promptly after reading yesterday's journal the speaker laid some bills from the senate before the house. At 12:30 o'clock the house went into committee of the whole on motion of Catchings to consider the river and harbor bill, Hatch in the chair. Catchings asked unanimous consent that the house should continue in session until 5 o'clock for the purpose of completing the consideration of the river and harbor bill, when he would ask that when the house adjourned it would be until Monday. This was agreed to and consideration of the bill was resumed. Consideration of the bill, without action being taken on further amendments, was continued until shortly after 6 o'clock when the committee of the whole rose, reported the bill to the house and it was passed. Thereupon recess was taken until 8 o'clock for consideration of private pension bills.

THEY'VE HEARD FROM EUITE. senator Power Brings Those Resolutions Before the Senators.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Senator Power to-day presented a petition, adopted at a mass meeting at Butte, Mont., declaring in favor of the organization of the Home Guard for Coxey's army, to assist in case of necessity, and calling on the Montana congressional delegations to demand that all further interference with the forward march of the Coxey army be discontinued. The resolutions denounce the deputy United States marchals of Montana and refer to those who fired on the Coxevites as a "band of mercenaries composed of the scum of humanity in the employ of the government."

QUAY WON'T QUIT. He Is Wound Up on the Tariff and There's

No Hope for the senate. Washington, May 4.- The open session of the senate to-day lasted only till 2 o'clock. The time was consumed by Quay, who gave another chapter of his serial speech on the tariff. Gallinger remained by his side constantly, relieving the Pennsylvanian at intervals by reading such extracts as Quay desired to insert in the remarks. The balance of the day, after 2 o'clock, was spent behind closed doors in executive session.

For Twelve New Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Senator McPheron, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, to-day favorably reported the amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the construction of 12 new torpedo boats. The amendment provides that the cost of the boats shall not exceed \$200,000 and they shall be capable of making a speed of 25 knots per hour. A premium of \$8,000 is to be added for speed in excess of 25 knots and a penalty of that amount in case the speed falls below 25 knots. Eight of the boats are to be constructed east of the Rocky mountains and four on the Pacific coast. The secretary of the navy, in a letter to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, said he should be glad if congress shall determine to authorize the construction of these boats. He recommends an apprapriation of \$1,000,000 in case the construction of the boats is authorized.

That Armor Plate Again.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- To-day Captain Sampson, Professor Alger and Lieutenant Ackerman, a board appointed by Secre tary Herbert, examined at length the evidence submitted to Attorney Waslace of McKeesport in support of the allegations

of McLuckie and other ex-Homestead workingmen that there have been extensive frauds in connection with the fabrication of naval armor plates in addition to those already discovered by Herbert, The board is conducting its inquiries priascertain whether Wallace's charges relate to the armor plates on which penalties have not been levied already by the

From Cripple Creek to Washington. CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 4.-The oxeyites, numbering 159 men, started for Washington this afternoon. They marched der was drawn to effectuate it and was into camp.

SERIOUS RIOTS RESULT The Infuriated Scottdale Operatives on

the War Path. SHOT OR STONED TO DEATH

Many Men and Women Injured and Several Killed-The Winchester is the Only Law

There Now. SCOTTSDALE, Pa., May 4.-A riot occurred at the Painter works of the Mc-Clure Coke company at 6 o'clock this morning. The company made efforts to resume at this and other points on Tuesday and to-day the women determined to drive the blacklegs from work. With tin pans, clubs, coke forks and brooms they marched to the coke yards. Sanford White, mine superintendent; Ewing B. Roddy, bookkeeper, and a lot of deputies were on guard. A shot was fired to scare the women. The men rushed to the

White opened fire on the crowd, that numbered 100. At the first fire three men fell wounded. One was shot through the thigh, one through both legs and the third in the neck.

The women carried off the wounded and the infuriated men set upon White and Roddy. White was beaten over the head, knocked down, kicked and bruised about the body. His recovery is doubtful. A big Hungarian had White down and was standing over him with an axe when he was knocked down by James Tarr, a store clerk. Roddy was at first thought to be badly injured, but he escaped with only slight bruises.

While all this was going on, the depu-ties who began to use Winchesters, shot one woman who is said to be dying. It is now believed that at least 16 were shot. There is great excitement throughout the entire region. The strikers are becoming desperate and mobs are assembling at va-

ous points for a raid.
Dr. W. H. Cole, a company physician, states that 15 strikers went down in three charges. Three men and one woman were carried off the ground after the first charge and when the mob finally retreated at least 10 more. Three of the wounded were left near the works, two of whom will die. White is suffering intense agony and his recovery is doubtful. Roddy is now believed to be fatally wounded. It is feared the foreigners will avenge the death of their countrymen and use dynamite to blow up the works.

The injured as far as known are: Sanford White, superintendent, terribly beaten, condition critical; Ewing B. Roddick, badly beaten, condition critical; John Skoneski, shot through the thigh; Stephen Yonski, shot through both thighs; Joseph Skoneski, head split with an axe; Mates Schenosi, shot in the shoulder; unknown Slavish woman, shot

Sheriff Richards of Fayette county is at the scene of the battle with 40 men armed with Winchesters and has already arrested 20 persons, who are now on their way to Uniontown.

The Painter plant was closed down by the strikers on the 24th instant and idle Wednesday. Early this morning Joe Sconesky's wife went about to the other houses and got the women of the striking Poles to join her in a raid. About o'clock she had 150 men, women and children in the ranks. The men remained in the rear and the women and children, led by Mrs. Sconesky, made a rush for the coke yard: The old timers say never before have they seen such a spectacle as this. Every person in the assaulting party had some sort of a striking weapon, even the children, screaming as they flourished their sticks, suited to their size. Many of the women bore axes and some of the men carried ball bats and hatchets. Dep-White was the first one on whom a blow fell. In the face of the fearful odds Roddy and Tarr sprang to his rescue and fought their way to his side. Then the frantic raiders fell upon Tarr and Roddy, as White struggled to his feet, covered with blood. The three men fought desperately, but the odds were too great and finally all were down again under the feet of the mob.

BLOODSHED THREATENED.

The Mesada Miners and Militia Preparing for Battle. DULUTH, May 4 .- Marshal Free tried to

suppress a disturbance among some of the striking miners at Mountain Iron this evening when Mat Matson threatened him with a revolver. The marshal promptly shot him twice in the abdomen and he will probably die. Word of the affair was sent to the strikers at Virginia and a mob of 1,200 started for Mountain Iron with the avowed intention of lynching Free.

Sheriff Showry ordered the militia out and they took charge of affairs. There is great excitement in Mountain Iron and trouble is feared when the strikers arrive, as the miners are much embittered over Free's action. Company H is under arms and will be sent at once to reinforce the militia now there. At 10:30 o'clock no word could be had from Mountain Iron, and it is believed the wires are cut.

HARDSHIPS OF LYMAN'S MEN. The Story Goes That They Have Been

Famished and Frezen on Snow Shoes, WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Yesterday was the last day for registration under the McCreary act. It is learned that there has been a general compliance with the law in all parts of the country. The only notable exception to the rule, as far as learned, has been in the mountainous districts of Montana, where deep snows and the rigors of winter have prevented those living in the interior from reaching the points where the registration books were open. In these sections the deputies have been obliged to travel on snow shoes and endure hardships which the Chinese would hardly be expected to undergo.

According to the census returns of 1890 there were approximately 107,500 Chinese in this country, and it is believed that about this number have registered. Under a recent opinion of the attorney general, the Chinese mer-chants who left the United States drop.

temporarily prior to Nov. 3, 1893, will be permitted to return within a reasonable time providing their individual names appear in the firm designated. The members of the firms whose individual names do not appear, except in the designation of "company," will not be permitted to return. While no ruling has yet been made on the point, it is believed that the firm members who left the United States prior to Nov. 3, without knowing that, as the law then stood they would not be permitted to return, will be allowed to prove that they are bona fide members of the firms, provided, however, that the firm name be at once changed so as to include their several names. It is the opinion of some of the officials if this restriction is literally and ridgidly enforced fully 90 per cent. of all the merchants who left this country prior to Nov. 3, will be debarred from returning.

IN A PECK OF TROUBLE The Democrats Are Not Sure of Passing

The Tariff Bill in the Senate Yet. WASHINGTON, May 4.-Notwithstanding the truce agreed upon between the democratic and republican senators whereby it was arranged that hostilities on the tariff should cease until next Tuesday, there has not been a day when there was bolder talk and stronger talk and stronger protestations on the respective sides of the chamber than to-day. While the republican senators have allowed the democrats to infer when the amendments are publicly announced and the assurance of a vote sufficient to pass the bill is given, and they will yield to the majority, they assert privately that they know the necessary votes cannot be obtained and declare the democrats in the senate are gradually approaching more serious trouble than they have yet encountered, and in making this statement they assert Murphy and Smith are as doubtful as Hill in the support of the bill as it is amended.

The democrats express the greatest confidence in the success of the bill. Senator Faulkner said to-day the bill would become a law before June 15 and that congress would adjourn by July 4.

Senator Jones has put in the entire day in the room and has had Senator Vest with him part of the time. They have been engaged principally on the wool and cotton schedules.

Mills interested himself in the schedules and there is little doubt he will secure more liberal concessions than have yet been granted.

TO REPEAL THE SUGAR BOUNTIES | follows: Dockery Has a Resolution That Will

Washington, May 4.-It has been considered probable that in the course of this session of the house there may be an attempt made to attach to one of the appropriations an amendment providing for the repeal of the sugar bounty clause of the McKinley bill act. There has been hesitation about this matter among the democratic members, as it will be taken as an indication that they had some doubts about passing the tariff bill in the senate. To-day, however, Dockery, dem-ocrat, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on

means is hereby directed to prepare and report to the house for consideration in connection with the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill; when the same a "That so much of the act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue, equalize the duty and for other surposes', approved Oct. 1, 1890, as provides for and authorizes the issue of licenses to produce sugar and for the payment of a bounty to the producers of sugar from beets, sorehum or cane in the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United and the same is hereby repealed to take effect July 1, 1894, and thereafter it shall be unlawful to issue any license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty for the production of sugar of any kind under said act."

The 'Frisco Races,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 .- Five furlongs Chula won, Rear Guard second, Gold Dust third; time, 1:02%. Half mile, maidens-Marigold won, Gallant second, Kitty L. third; time, :491/2. One mile-Orisaba won, Seaside second, Blue and White third; time, 1:43%. Seven-eighths, handicap—De Bracey won, Gussie second, Romolus third; time, 1:2814. Five and a half furlongs-Border Lassie won, Artist second. Five and a half furlongs-North won, Border Lassie second, Artist third; time, 1:08%.

Oklahoma Jumps on 'Em Too.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 4.-The Oklahoma division of the commonweal held a rally he got to the stable he pulled off his coat to-night. After a number of addresses a resolution was adopted deploring the action by the Washington authorities in preventing Coxey from speaking and calling for immediate action on the part of congress to bring to lawful judgment the off his shoes. He said the crowd was persons concerned in this diabolical outgathering so fast that he did not have

SENATOR HALE'S GOOD TRAIT. The Maine Statesman Thoroughly Underderstands How to Mix a Cocktail.

If there is one thing more than another m which Senator Hale takes pride it is in the mixing of a cocktail. He prepares it as an artist paints a picture, says the Washington Post. It is a labor of infinite pains, each separate liquid being measured out with exceeding care and then tenderly and caressingly stirred. Mr. Hale likes to make cocktails by the wholesale. No little glasses for him, if you please. If he has a company of friends who know his pride and venerate his skill be takes, first of all, a large pitcher. Then he se-lects the oldest and best whiskey that is at hand and measures out three large tumblerfuls, pouring the red liquor into the pitcher with a quick, decided jerk, as if to start into lively circulation every atom of its composition. Then he adds three heaping tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, and then comes the crowning bit of deft manipulation—the mixing of the bit-ters. Mr. Haie prefers Angostura, but if there are two kinds of bitters at band he will take a dab of each—just enough to give a delicious flavor to the whole. entire compound is then vigorously stirred, for Mr. Hale believes that in the thorough mixing of the various elements lies the true secret of a good cocktail. lies the true secret of a good cocktail. When the drink begins to evolve an apeizing aroma from the mouth of the to let them get a tantalizing whiff, and then he pours it out, daintily and carefully, as if it were too precious to spill a

IT'S A SHOCKING TALE

Bob Field New Says Young Mortimer Killed Fleming.

THE STORY AS HE TELLS IT

Both Men in a Very Bad Box-The Murdered Man Had No Show for His Life With Such Fiends.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

LIVINGSTON, May 4 .- The mystery surrounding the Fleming murder is fast approaching solution by virtue of the admirable and expeditious manner in which the officers have managed the case since suspicion was directed toward Bob Field and William Mortimer, who are now occupying separate cells in the county jail. The latter was the first to break under the great pressure brought to bear by the officers in their efforts to secure a confer-

Although the county attorney, in whose possession Mortimer's statement is, refused to talk about the matter, the STANDARD correspondent has succeeded in ascertaining, in a clandestine manner, that Mortimer recites in his statement that Field did the killing. Mortimer says he knew Field intended to rob Fleming on the night of the shooting, but that he did not know it would result in murder and had no hand in the terrible crime. He claims to have been in McDonnell's saloon when the shooting occurred and met Field near the scene of the murder shortly after its commission.

Field then told Mortimer, so the latter's statement goes, all about the killing and in order to divert suspicion they both joined the posse organized to search for the escaped assassin.

Yesterday afternoon Field learned of Mortimer's statement and sent for his attorney, to whom he told the following story, which saddles the crime entirely on Mortimer. The story was reduced to writing and covers 23 pages. According to the story Field did not accompany Mortimer up the Yellowstone after the shooting, but went up alone and accidentally ran onto Mortimer some six or seven miles up the river. The balance of the

story is told in Field's own language, as "Mortimer called me to halt and asked who was there. I told him it was me, Bob. Mortimer was on horseback, had no saddle, no coat, no vest and no shoes. He was on my horse. He came out of the shade and we rode down to Young's cabin, where he and I had been stopping for several weeks. We tied our horses and started for the cabin and I told Mortimer about the killing and informed him I had been sent out to hunt for the murderer. Mortimer said: 'My life is in your hands, don't give me away.' I said: 'You are safe as far as I am concerned.'

"We then went into the cabin and I got some Winchester cartridges that I kept in a tobacco sack. Mortimer put on my overcoat and got his rubbers from under the bed. After we left the cabin I said to Mortimer: 'I want you to tell me the straight of this.' He then told me the following particulars of the killing:

was in the shack,' said he Fleming came from town and was standing behind the door when Fleming opened it. Fleming asked who was there and I jumped and struck him over the head with the double-bitted axe that I found in the cabin. The blow was not hard enough to put Fleming to sleep, the axe belve, which was splintered, having caught in my coat sieeve thus destroying the force of the blow. The blow was hard enough. however, to bring Fleming to his knees and daze him. He got up and caught hold of the door. Then I pulled my revolver and fired one shot at Fleming who turned and ran out of the shack. Just as he was going out the door I fired two more shots and Fleming fell, but he got up again and ran. I then came out of the shack with the axe in one hand and my revolver in the other and fired three times more at Fleming. I then dropped the axe and ran to my mother's stable close by to get my

"I asked Mortimer why he ran to the stable, and he said. 'I thought Fleming recognized me.' I then asked him why he shot Fleming when he was trying to get away, and he said, 'Dead men tell no tales.' Mortimer then told me that when and vest and threw them into a big box in the barn; that he did so because he thought if Fleming lived he might be able to identify him if he had on the coat and vest. He did not say where he had pulled time to saddle up, but jumped on bareback and fled up the Yellowstone.

"I asked him if he met anybody, and he said: 'Yes, I passed Dave Buchanan's team and nearly scared - out of them; but don't think the driver recognized me, as I was going like the d--.' him what he did with the gun and he said he hid it under a big rock about three miles from town, just above Carter's ranch.

"As we rode back to town Mortimer said he wanted to get his coat and vest and shoes before the officer found them, if they had not already got them. We went to the barn and found the coat, vest and shoes in the big box. Mortimer also got his saddle and put it on his horse and we came on down town and reported to the officers. We then went to Mortimer's mother's house and went to bed, sleeping together,"

Split the Territory.

CINCINNATI, May 4 .- The American Turf congress, after four hours' session here to-day, ratified the agreement of cooperation and reciprocity with the Joekey ridian and state of Florida is to be controled by the Jockey club, while the territory west of that meridian is under control of the American Turf congress.

Cheap Coal in 'Frisco. SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.-Twenty-five undred tons of coal from Tonquin, recently brought to this port by the British ship Somali, were to-day bought at auc-

tion by a local coal broker for \$1 per ton.